Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 52.

Poetry.



DISSOLVE THE UNION.

Dissolve the Union! Who would part
The chain that binds us heart to heart?
Each link was forged by sainted sires,
Amid the Revolution's fires;
And cool'd—oh, where so rich a flood?
In Warren's and in Sumpter's blood!

Dissolve the Union! Be like France,
When "Terror" rear'd her bloody lance,
And man became destruction's child,
And woman in her passions wild
Danced in the life-blood of her Queen,
Before the dreadful guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Roll away
The spangled flag of Glory's day;
Blot out the history of the brave,
And desecrate each Patriot's grave,
And then above the wreck of years
Quaff an eternity of tears?

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such words are free;
Great God! did any die to save
Such sordid wretches from the grave—
When breast to breast, and hand to hand
Our patriot fathers freed the land?

Dissolve the Union! Ho! Forbear!
The sword of Damocles is there;
Cut but a hair and earth shall know
A darker, deadlier tale of woe
Than history's crimson page has told
Since Nero's car in blood e'er roll'd.

Dissolve the Union! Speak! ye hills!
Ye everlasting mountains cry!
Shriek out! ye streams and mingling rills,
And ocean roar in agony!
Dead heroes! leap from Glory's sod!
And shield the manor of your blood!

The Election of Lincoln in England.

Comments of the London Press.

[*From the London Times, Nov.* 29.]

The event which has occupied the attention of the United States for the last four years has at length come to pass, and virtually, although not as yet legally, Mr. Lincoln has been elected the President, and Mr. Hamlin the Vice President of the great American Confederacy. The event has been long foreseen, and will surprise nobody who has paid the least attention to American politics. It is the natural reaction against the outrages and excesses of 1855, and 1856, the protest of the freest and best educated part of the American people against the acts of high handed violence and oppression which preceded the advent of Mr. Buchanan to power. If the South has at length found that it is not omnipotent in the councils of the country, that unpleasant discovery is owing to the foolish and intemperate use which the South has made of its prosperity. While demanding the most implicit respect for its own opinions, the South has been ever ostentatious in proclaiming bitter and cynical contempt for the opinions and the feelings of others. Slavery has been defended as the normal and perfect State of human society, and the North has been bitterly taunted with its honest industry, and the coarseness of manners which the fastidious Souther planter traces to that cause. While claiming for itself the monopoly of the government of the United States the South has constantly held the language of disaffection, and the United States have been ruled by a party which was perpetually talking of disuniting them.

So far from wondering that these things should have produced the result we have just witnessed, it has long appeared to be impossible that they should not. Mankind, if ruled at all must be ruled either by force or persuasion.—The South could not employ the former, and have long substituted the language of provocation and defiance for the latter. But these and many other circumstances, while they fully account for the change which has taken place, tend very considerably to diminish its significance. Had the South been always reasonable and conciliatory, we must have regarded the election of Mr. Lincoln as evidence of an intolerance of the very institution of slavery which might portend results fatal to the stability of the Union; but the South has really taken so much pains to bring the present result to pass that it has no right to be surprised at its own success.

For ourselves, as far, as the immediate interest of this country is concerned, we regard the accession to power of the Republican President without any very strong feelings of triumph. We have lived on good terms with his Democratic predecessor; we do not doubt that we shall be able to maintain the same relations with the new Chief of the State.

But, although this may be all very plain and easy to us, there is a considerable number of persons in America to whom, apart from mere political considerations, the change of Presidents is not a matter of indifference.—First, there are the employees, from the Secretaries of State down to the sorter of letters and tide waiters. The vote that has substituted a Republidan for a Democrat at the White House, is to them, and each of them, a sentence of ruthless and indiscriminate proscription. There is no need to affix the list of the proscribed in public places, after the fashion of the cynical Sylla. The proscription is exactly coincidental with the number of placeholders. We cannot expect that any argument will reconcile these martyrs to their doom. Then there are the slave owners themselves whose acute sensibilities on the subject of their 'peculiar domestic institution,' whose hatred of the North, and whose fears of the masses of barbarism by which they have surrounded themselves, have led them very much to over estimate the real importance of the change. There can be no slave so stupid and ignorant as not to know that the blow which his master has been talking of and fearing so long has fallen at last and who will not derive from it a far greater degree of confidence than it ought really to inspire. The reign of terror now prevailing in Texas is a sufficient proof of the existence of this spirit of exaggeration, and it may, perhaps, operate to call forth from the slaves some manifestation of feeling, which can have no other result than to rivet fetters already too severe.

We may surmise that the disgraceful traffic in slaves, sure, sooner or later, to follow the institution of slavery itself, will be kept under with a vigorous hand. We may expect to find the Supreme Court of the United States restored, if not to impartiality, to something more like a balance of opinion by the appointment of eminent Republican lawyers, and we may expect to find in the administration of the Territories a spirit which will render the repetition of scenes like those of Kansas impossible.

We know that the friends of the negro have much more to expect from the new President. His powers are very limited, and will be confined within a space much narrower than their strictly legal extent by the same necessity which has made Mr. Buchanan abstain from any attempt on Cuba, and tolerate the anarchy and even the aggressions of unhappy Mexico. For the safety of the Union itself we confess we have no fear. Of course, it will take some time before men can cool down from the bluster which has been so profusely used for electioneering purposes to the language of moderation and truth.

Some men have said these things so often that they are ashamed to show how little they believe them, and some so often that they have really learned to believe them themselves. But when the cooler heads of the South begin to consider how imaginary is the injury which they have sustained, how vast are the interests involved, how heavy would be the cost, how considerable the danger of disunion, and how impossible it would be for the Southern States to maintain in the face of the world the strong position they now hold as members of a great American Confederacy, we suspect that the South will think better of it, and turn its activity into the more practical channel of providing Mr. Lincoln with a Democratic successor in 1864.

From the London Saturday Review.

A SLAVEHOLDING REPUBLIC.

Nothing can be more rational than the skepticism which leads men of experience to doubt the occurrence of any very great event which is very confidently predicted; and, if the event be an American event, incredulity is increased by the knowledge that the American people have principles of barking which are entirely distinct from their principles of biting. Still there are some symptoms which make it worth while to attend to the contingency of a separation between the Northern and Southern States of the Union. If there is one sign which clearly shows that an American is genuinely uneasy, it is the abatement of his commercial confidence, and we now learn that, as soon as it became more than probable that Mr. Lincoln would be elected to the Presidency, American securities declined seriously in all parts of the United States. It does not seem to be thought for one moment that any act of armed rebellion is meditated by the slaveholders, and they appear to be too divided in opinion for there to be much chance of their concerting a plan of simultaneous resistance. But one or two Southern States, peopled by bigots of more than ordinarily furious temper, have announced that they mean to take a course which is certainly alarming. They propose to instruct the Senators who represent them in the Upper House of Congress to resign their seats, and then they intend to abstain from filling the vacancies. The Senate, in which all States are equally represented, is the knot of the Federal Union; but there do not seem to be any means of compelling an unwilling State to contribute delegates to it, nor is there any known Constitutional fiction by which the empty places can be taken to be filled. The withdrawal of a part of the Senators would amount to a *de facto* seperation much more difficult to deal with, and perhaps more dangerous, than overt treason against the commonwealth.

As soon as it becomes worth while to discuss the establishment of a seperate federation of the Slaveowning States, the considerations which suggest themselves are such as to make us wonder at the folly of the undertaking.—The least drawback on it is its expensiveness. At present, the cost of the General Government is most unequally distributed between the North and South; and, though in the Southern section these expenses are much larger than in the Northern, from the greater inaccessibility of the country, the amount contributed by the Slave States to the revenue which pays them is out of all proportion smaller than the amount raised from the States of Free-Soil. This, however, is a trifling reason for valuing the Union, compared with others. Is it possible that the planters do not perceive that their connection with the Northern States has the effect, as it were, of insuring their peculiar institution? Looked at impartially, it is much more like a contrivance for keeping up negro servitude than for weakening it. The utmost outrage with which they are menaced by Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans is a Congressional measure prohibiting the introduction of Slavery into the North-Western Territories of the Union. Even this disadvantage is not necessarily a consequence of the Republicans carrying the Presidency; for Congress is still hostile to the Republicans, and the Southern planters, who are unanimous themselves, and allied with a powerful minority in every State of the North, have a reasonable prospect of even now thwarting their antagonists' policy. But if the Southern States once succeeded in constituting a seperate Federation, it is surely clear that every question now pending between themselves and the North would become at once an international question. Every point now at issue in the domestic forum of Congress would come under the cognizance of the general society of nations. What sort of division of the unsettled territory now belonging to the United States would ever be agreed upon between the Northern and Southern Federations nobody can pretend even to conceive; and this is the very difficulty which seems to show that the severance could never be effected without bloodshed. It is plain, however, that every attempt of the Southern States to expand beyond the territory absolutely secured to them would be resisted, not simply by their Northern neighbors, but by the whole strength of European civilization. The more reckless spirits of the South are pushing on their quarrel in the belief that, if they were once embarrassed of the Union, they could rend province after province from Mexico, and fill each successive acquisition with their slaves. But Europe would have a word in the matter. It is simply the incorporation of the North with the South which prevents European statesmen from treating the annexations of the United States as avowed extensions of the area of Slavery. They cannot now upbraid a Confederacy, of which more than half the members have no slaves, with conquering and annexing merely in the interest of cotton and negroes, but there would be no scruple about taxing the Southern Federation with designs which it would be at no pains to conceal. Nor is there, we take it, the slightest doubt that the Free States would rather assist than impede the efforts of European diplomacy. The Monroe doctrine would be destroyed by the very fact of seperation, and a Northern Union, once divided from the South, would not be long in making the discouragement of Slavery the cardinal principle of its foreign policy. In short, the measure of the dangers of separation is the advantage now derived from disunion. Slavery is sufficiently unpopular in the world for a mere slaveholding Commonwealth to run no small risk of becoming the victim of a general crusade.—But the actual connection of the Southern States with the North has the effect of masking their exclusive devotion to a hated system. The Constitution of the United States, as experience has abundantly shown, can often be so managed as to promote the objects of the slave-owners, and whenever advantage is gained in this way, it is gained without incurring danger, and almost without attracting attention.

The extravagant notions of their own prowess entertained by the Americans of the Southern States has persuaded them that they would lose nothing in military strength and resource by casting off the bondage of the Constitution. We can only say that England is the only country which has had a serious struggle with the United States, and English experience does not bear out the Southern pretensions.—During the Revolutionary War, the English troops scarcely commanded a foot of ground in the North which they did not actually occupy. But, later in the struggle, the South was all but subjugated; and had not the inconceivable strategy of the English Generals given a different turn to the issue, it seemed at one time probable that, even if New-England and the Middle States obtained their independence, the mother country would be left in possession of Georgia and the Carolinas, just as she was of Canada and Nova-Scotia.—Similarly, in the war of 1812, nobody in England ever doubted that the Southern States were the vulnerable part of the Federation; nor has the result changed this opinion. The expedition to New-Orleans, though wilfully given up to destruction by General Pakenham, was exceedingly well planned; and had not the signing of peace in Europe interrupted hostilities, a second expedition on a larger scale, and under better commanders, would assuredly have ascended the Mississippi. It is not, indeed, to be supposed that anybody in England ever doubted, or doubts, the personal gallantry of the Southern whites. Even if the Southerner be somewhat of a bully he is a poltroon. But we in Europe have recently learned to distrust the strength of every system which is based on the depression of a subject population. There were brave men in Italy who were wedded to the cause of legitimacy—such men, for example, as are still grouped around King Francis at Gaeta. But the lesson we have received is, that it is never safe to calculate on the abasement of subjects. The Southerners can hardly disdain the negro as a rebel more than the local Italian despots despised their people as mutineers. If the negro is considered half an animal, the Italian was thought half a woman. "My people," wrote King Ferdinand, "bend their necks and obey." Yet a very slight assistance from without swept away the Italian tyrants; and for our part we do not envy the Southern whites when once a negro Garibaldi is among their slaves.

Among the advertisements in a late London paper, we read that 'two sisters want washing.'

When is a pugilist' eye like a cider keg? When it is bunged up.

From the Phila. Bulletin.

Hon. J. P. King.

The most sensible Southern utterance yet made touching the crisis, is in a communication to the *Georgia Constitutionalist*, written, it is understood, by the Hon. J. P. King. We have been waiting for the pressure to bring out some patriotic citizen of eminent talents, who should explain to the South the *rationale* of secession. So far it has been the blind madness of the Cyclops after his eye was bored out. We say advisely, *blind madness*. There has not been a wise, business-like, comprehensive suggestion from a solitary secessionist. It is the wisdom of the bull who rushes at a red cloth, or the Turk who shoots every man or woman who wears green.

At last, however, a man has spoken. He is Southern enough to see more grievances than really exist; but his clear common sense and knowledge of human nature and history, have not forsaken him.

He shows that secession is evil and only evil; that the planters have already lost millions in the depreciation of their property; that the equality in the Territories is mainly an abstraction: that the election of Mr. Lincoln does not really touch one of their interests. As to the Personal Liberty laws; he says that secession is a Japanese remedy for it, by ripping open their own bowels.

He shows most powerfully that whatever their grievances, they are worse out of the Union than in it. The Union itself was a gathering together of "jealous, faithless and sectional" bodies, which gave up the most of the mischief they were doing each other, by becoming united. The judges in the free States have always enforced the Fugitive Slave Law, and the very thing the abolitionists want to do is to dissolve the Union. For the South to do it "is to give up their bulwark without a single equivalent."

A most powerful part of this admirable article is the answer to the inquiry as to the reason that the border slave States do not wish to dissolve the Union. Mr. King says it is because they understand the matter better than the cotton States. They know what border struggles are, and they know the North. It is deeply significant that Virginia is not quarreling with Pennsylvania, nor Kentucky with Indiana, nor Tennessee with Illinois. *The effect of a dissolution of the Union would be to render slaves valueless in the border States. They would become free States in self defence*, and thus the dissolution of the Union would break up slavery or drive it into the States where white men cannot labor.

Mr. King then shows that Mr. Lincoln has no power to take away their rights, and that the excitement among the slaves is caused by the speeches of their own "imprudent declaimers." He closes with Mr. Cobb's address, which he styles, "Conjectures without reason, assertions without proof, conclusions without premises. No revolutionary harange of Desmoulins, Dantom or Couthon was ever better calculated to stir up an excited population to anarchy and blood."

Mr. King reminds us of the best days of the Republic. Once more, we hear one of those voices which have so often delighted us in the South. The race of eloquent, clear-headed, warm-hearted, silver-tongued, comprehensive Southerners has not died out. The North was beginning to feel, under this Wigfall and Iverson, Keitt and Rhett dispensation, as if the South would be no great loss; but Mr. King revives us. As long as there is such a man in Georgia, we cannot afford to lose it.

CRUEL, CRUEL WOMAN.

The Marsville Democrat tells of a handsome young widow residing there, who, like all of her class, is pestered with suitors. On Monday last (washing day) one came along. She was up to the elbows in suds, and opened the door with a determination to say something harsh, thought better of it, and said to the handsome young man:

'Good morning, Mr. John Smith; I am very glad to see you, and should be glad to have you come in, but the fact is, I am busy in the kitchen washing.'

'Ah, no matter,' he answered, 'I will sit a little while in there; you can just go on with your work the same; I delight to get into the kitchen, it is so pleasant and homelike.'

If he was delighted, so was not the widow. She gave him a chair, and chatted away quite merrily; however, at the same time, seemingly very much engaged with the work before her.

Presently she took up a large sized washbasin, and filled full of hot suds from the boiler on the stove, and stepping to a table, took up a boquet that was laying thereon, and in the most innocent manner concievable, asked the gentle if he could tell the botanical name of one the flowers contained therein. Of course he raised from the chair and stepped forward to examine it. The malicious woman adroitly set down the basin in the vacated seat. Then she rivited his gaze with one of her sweetest smiles, and presented to him the boquet and begged he would keep it for her sake—and bade him resume his seat. He obeyed. That widow has not had a caller in her kitchen since.

The following unique valentine was received by a lady:

"Soft is the doun on the butterfly's wing,
It is so softe and meak,
Softe is the voys that my tru lov does sing
But softer yet is her crimson cheak."

The following is the lady's reply:

"Soft is taturs all smashed up,
As soft as smash can be;
But softer yet is the silly swain,
That wrote that verse to me."

An Irish lover remarked that it is a great pleasure to be alone, especially when your 'swatehart is wid ye.'

THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. CASS.

This venerable man has resigned his position in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. Let our past differences with him in political opinions have been what they may, we have ever been willing to concede to him the possession of great natural ability, and vast stores of information He has resigned in consequence of the refusal of President Buchanan to reinforce the gallant Commandant of Fort Moultrie, and has shown more pluck than we had given him credit for. The veteran statesman remembers well the instructions he gave Gen. Scott in 1832, when the latter was assigned the command of the forts off the harbor of Charleston. By the terms of those instructions, the hero of Chippewa was empowered to draw unlimitedly upon the national army. Gen. Cass, by his resignation, has been true to his past record, and therefore true to himself.

We presume this will be his last appearance in public life. His age is too great and his health too feeble to permit him longer to participate in the active trying scenes of public life. It may not, therefore, be inappropriate to recall briefly the striking salient points of his career. Born in New Hampshire, he emigrated, about 1805 to the State of Ohio, and settled at Chilicothe. His political career began in the ranks of the Federalists. Subsequently he became United States Marshal. We believe this was the only position he ever held until Monroe appointed him first Indian Commissioner to settle treaties with some of the Northwest Indian tribes, and subsequently Governor of the Territory of Michigan. This latter post he held for many years. During General Jackson's administration he served as Secretary of War. Subsequently he went abroad as Minister to Paris.

Soon after his return from this latter post he became a strong candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. By the combination of his friends with those of other aspirants, the celebrated two thirds rule was adopted, and Van Buren's third nomination was prevented, James K. Polk being declared the winning nag. About this time Gen. Cass went into the Senate, where he remained, taking a conspicuous part in its deliberations until he resigned in 1848, after receiving the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. Van Buren now repaid the debt of 1844 with terrible interest—running as a separate candidate, and giving the electoral vote of New York to Taylor. Gen. Cass returned to the Senate and served another term. After Mr. Buchanan's nomination, he was tendered the post of Premier, accepted it, and has served out nearly the term of his appointment.—Nothing but some overpowering necessity or strong sense of self-respect, could have induced him with so short a period to run, to resign his place.

His present action, and the motive impelling it, deserve the warmest commendation.—*Daily News.*

Feminine Devotedness.

At Lyons when that city became the theatre of daily executions, a woman learned by chance that her husband's name was on the proscribed list and instantly ran to avert the impending destruction by securing his immediate flight.—She compelled him to assume her dress, gave him her money and jewels, and had the inexpressible happiness of seeing him pass unsuspected. A few hours afterwards the officer of justice came to seize him. She had prepared herself to receive them, by putting on a suit of her husband's clothes, and answering also to his name. She was led before the Revolutionary Committee. In the course of the examination her disguise was discovered, and they demanded of her, her husband.

'My husband,' she answered, in a tone of exultation, 'is out of the reach of your power. I planned his escape, and I glory in risking my own life for the preservation of his.'

They displayed before her the instruments of punishment, and charged her to reveal the route her husband had taken.

'Strike,' she replied: 'I am prepared.'

'But it is for the interest of your country that we command you to speak,' said one of the committee.

'Barbarians!' she answered, 'my country cannot command me to outrage the sacred laws of nature.'

Her dignity and firmness awed even the members of the Revolutionary Committee, and a noble action for once overcame their spirit of desolating cruelty!

'Pat can you tell me what is a virgin?'

'To be sure I can, Jimmy."

'Well, thin, will ye be aither doin' it?'

'Yes, jist; its a woman that has never been married at all.'

'Be ye in airnest, Pat?'

'Yes Jimmy.'

'The saints in heaven be praised then! my muther is a virgin; my father niver married her sure.'

Old Buck requests the South not to secede while he is President. He says, as an Executive officer, he cannot prevent it. His distressed condition reminds us of a quatrain from one of the neglected poets of America, in which the poet addresses some boys who threaten to upset his apple cart:

"Boys and gals get off behind,
This horse and cart, it are not mine;
And if this horse should chance to start,
He'd kick up h—ll and break the cart."

'Were you ever cross-questioned?

'Yes, when questioned by my wife, after spending the evening abroad—cross enough—in all conscience.'

To get up the 'Conflict of Ages,' ask two rival beauties how old they are.

WHO ARE DISUNIONISTS?

The singular spectacle is now presented of Disunionists trying to palm themselves off as Union men, and to fix upon the friends of the Union the stigma of hostility to it.

Nearly all the democratic papers in the North openly sympathize with and aid, as far as they can, the Disunionists of the South.—They gloat over every item of intelligence that indicates the triumph of secession, and will be awfully disappointed if the Union should by any chance be preserved. Yet they set themselves up as the true and only friends of the Union.

The Republican papers of the North, on the contrary, are all for the Union. They have taken every opportunity to demonstrate their attachment to it, and are prepared to defend and sustain every constitutional effort for its preservation. Their motto is, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." Yet the Republican party and its presses are held up as disunionists, the men who are imperilling it because they will not agree to abandon the fruits of a hard-earned victory.

It is a notorious fact that nearly every disunionist in the country is a Democrat. Every article written and every speech made against the Union has proceeded from a professed Democrat, nearly all of them from the Breckinridge faction. The disunion speeches fulminated in Congress during the present session, have been made by leading democrats, such as Joe Lane, Clingman, Brown, Iverson and Wigfall. They rivalled each other in declarations of enmity to the Union, and their determination not to stay within it under present circumstances; and it is the democratic party, where alone that party has any vitality, which is the backbone of the Disunion movement.

The Republican party occupies the opposite position. It is emphatically the Union party. It stands by the Union and will stand by it, maintaining it against all odds and against attacks from all quarters. If the Democratic party succeeds in severing the Union, it will do it without aid from the Republican ranks, and if the Union is dissolved at all, it will be through Democratic agency. It cannot escape from that responsibility by professing a devotion to the Union it is trying its best to destroy, nor affix the stigma of disunion upon the party to whom the government has been entrusted, and through whom, alone, the Union can be preserved.—*Phila. Gazette*

A Man Flogged and Branded.—The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of Saturday last has the following:

"Quite an excitement was raised at Grosse Tete, a day or two since, by the apprehension of two men who had been detected in tampering with negroes. One of the individuals got clear of summary punishment from some little extenuating circumstance in his favor; but the other, said to be an Irishman, was tied up, soundly flogged, branded on both cheeks, and ordered to leave—quick!

Well Characterized.—The New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent says:

"The Message was playfully but quite happily hit off by Mr. Seward, just after the reading, when some friends of the President asked him what he thought of it. 'I think,' said the New York Senator, 'the President has conclusively proved two things: 1. That no State has the right to secede—unless it wishes to: and 2. That it is the President's duty to enforce the laws—unless somebody opposes it."

Lincoln an Inventor.—We were shown at the U. S. Patent Office the model of a steamer combining buoyant air chambers with a steamboat or other vessel, for the purpose of enabling their draught of water to be readily lessened, that they might pass over bars or through shallow water without discharging their cargoes. This method of lifting vessels over shoals was invented by Abraham Lincoln, President elect, for which he received a patent May 22, 1849.—*Wash. Star.*

The following is a statement of the entire vote cast in the United States, after separating and distributing the Fusion tickets:

Lincoln,	1,786,480
Douglas,	1,354,423
Breckinridge,	784,897
Bell,	605,801

From this, it will be seen that Douglas was the real competitor of Lincoln, and made an amazing run!

An Irishman meeting a countryman, inquired his name.

'Walsh!' said the man.

'Walsh,' responded Paddy. Are you from Dublin? I knew two old maids there of that name; was either of 'em yer mother?

'I go through my work,' as the needle said to the idle boy.

'But not till you are hard pushed,' as the idle boy said to the needle.

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the foremast of a ship.

Because its a little forward of the main hatch.

Why is the man who marries twice like the Captain of a ship? Because he has a second mate.

It is a pleasant thing to see roses and lilies growing upon a young lady's cheek, but a bad sign to see a man's face break out in blossoms.

There is a man who walks so slow that they say he wears a pair of spurs to keep his shadow from treading on his heels.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

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BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 28, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Distant Subscribers.

We have sent their accounts to most of our distant subscribers. If they are not paid by the 1st January, we will try to collect them through an Attorney. We place no more subscribers on our list outside of the County, unless paid in advance.

Won't some of our subscribers who never pay us any money, bring us some flour, wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat and wood? We need all these things, and haven't the money to buy them.

The four remaining representatives in Congress from South Carolina, McQueen, Bonham, Boyce and Ashmore, sent in a communication on Monday last, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, stating that in consequence of the action of their State, their connection with that body was dissolved. No excitement occurred in consequence. The Speaker directed their names to be continued on the roll of the House, not recognizing the right of secession.

The last Gazette contains an article commenting on the Union meetings of week before last. It trys to place the Republicans in a wrong position, and has not the fairness to let their proceedings go before its readers. It also shows that the Republicans had just cause in leaving the first meeting, when it admits that the offensive amendment of Mr. Lyon was withdrawn, after a number of Republicans left the house.

WATCHMAKING AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. Daniel Border still continues to carry on the above business, two doors west of the "Bedford Hotel," and two doors East of the old "Rising Sun Tavern." He is an excellent workman, and can repair a clock or watch "first rate." He has also on hand a supply of excellent watches, rings, &c., &c., which he sells cheap. Give him a call and try him, if you don't believe us!

TURKEY!—We are indebted to our friend, GEORGE R. OSTER, Esq., of the firm of Oster & Cain, for a fine large, fat, Christmas Gobbler, all ready for the pot. Printer, better-half, and devils, all unite in thanks to the generous donor for remembering them, at a time when all the rest of the Christian world are enjoying themselves in festivities. Our friend George still continues to sell good and cheap goods at the old stand of "Cheap Side."

False and distorted accounts of the state of affairs, in different sections, are daily spread over the country. In Alabama, a despatch states there were 100,000 "Minute Men" enrolled, with a reserved corps of 200,000 more. The ridiculousness of such a statement is seen in the fact that there are not over 75,000 voters in Alabama.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech in the Senate, the other day. He took the grounds that no State had a right to secede, and that the Government ought to enforce the laws at all hazards.—Such is the sentiment of a large majority of Union-loving men in many of the Southern States.

THE CABINET.—We see it stated that Hon. EDWARD BATES of Missouri, has been offered, and has accepted a seat in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. It is thought it will be Secretary of the Interior. It is also stated that Hon. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, has been offered a seat in the Cabinet, and that he has accepted. It is not known which Secretaryship.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, delivered in the Senate, a few days ago, a powerful and patriotic speech, vindicating the position of the Republican party, and completely refuting the charges brought against it by its enemies. He took a strong stand for the Union, and against the right of a State to secede, denouncing such an act as treason.

Senator Hunter, of Va., in the Senate, reported the Tariff bill, with a recommendation that it be postponed till the 4th of March, which will be equivalent to defeating it, as Congress adjourns on that day. Nothing better can be expected from Locofocoism.

☞This number completes the 33d volume of our paper. Eleven years have we published this paper, and many subscribers are in debt for from one year up to eleven. We hope they will not forget us any longer.

Happy New Year!—Long life to our subscribers and friends! May the Union of these States be perpetual, and all traitors hanged!

THE FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We congratulate our readers, among all the causes of trouble, upon the bright exhibit made by the Auditor General of Pennsylvania. Nearly $700,000 has been paid into the sinking fund during the year ending November 30, and the State debt has been reduced by that amount. This has been accomplished while an equal sum of $700,000 remain in the Treasury ready for the February interest.

The interest payable by the State is gradually sinking under the operation of our admirable financial system. This year it is reduced to $1,931 205. The direct tax is reduced to $1,444,674, or nearly half a million below the interest of the debt. This difference is met by indirect taxes and the payments of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the Public Works. Our debt is heavy, but it is thus becoming lighter every day.

Godard Bailey, who has charge of the Indian trust funds in the Department of the Interior, Washington, has confessed to the Secretary of that Department that he some time since abstracted from a safe in his office, State bonds and Coupons to the amount of $830,000, which he and other parties used for the purpose of hypothecation, and with the intention of restitution. But owing to the present panic, they found themselves unable to do so. The dispatch says Mr Baily abstracted these funds for "temporary purposes," as if that lessened the crime any. If this plea avails him, the man who hereafter invades the precincts of a hen-coop, and is caught with the fowls in his hands, will only have to say that he took them for "temporary purposes."

South Carolina.

The following ordinance was passed by the South Carolina Convention, at Charleston, on the 20th inst. The fact that a State resolves itself out of the Union does not make it so.—The customs will be collected, and other government matters will go on, we presume, as usual:

Mr. Inglis made the report of the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows:

An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact, entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

"We the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1778, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

The ordinance was taken up, and passed by a unanimous vote of 169, votes, at a quarter past one o'clock.

Gen. Jackson Foresees the Present Crisis.

The following letter of Gen. Jackson, to a clergyman of Georgia, was read in the Senate the other day, by Mr. Sumner, and deserves to be placed on record. Mr. Sumner read from the original manuscript:

"*Private*] WASHINGTON, May 1, 1833.

"MY DEAR SIR:" * * * "I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead, and its actors and courtiers will only be remembered by the people to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good Government on the globe, and that prosperity and happiness we enjoy over every other portion of the world. Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men, who would involve their country in civil war, and all the evils in its train, that they might reign and ride on its whirlwinds and direct the storm The free people of these United States have spoken, and consigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers; you have them among you; let them meet with the indignant frowns of every one who loves his country. The tariff, it is *now* known, was a mere pretext—its burden was in their coarse woolens. By the law of July, 1832, coarse woolen was reduced to five per cent for the benefit of the South. Mr. Clay's bill takes it up and classes it with woolens at twenty per cent, and there it is to remain, and Mr. Calhoun and all the nullifiers agree to the principle. The cash duties and home valuation will be equal to fifteen per cent more, and after the year 1842, you pay on coarse woolens thirty-five per cent. If this is not protection I cannot understand; therefore the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and Southern confederacy the real object. *The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question.*

"ANDREW JACKSON."

"The Rev. ANDREW J. CRAWFORD."

Mr. Douglas has hitherto been considered a man of pluck. People who could not claim for him any other moral quality, who admitted that his word could not be relied on, that he had no principles, that he was even unfaithful to his staunchest friends, still declared with admiration that he had courage and persistence. But now he has himself destroyed even this last relic of his prestige. Terrified by the Southern fuss and clamor, *he finally declares himself in favor of restoring the Missouri line!* In the Senate Committee, on Saturday, he said, what he had said before in private, that "in view of the dangers which threaten the Republic with disunion, revolution, and civil war, he was prepared to act upon the matters in controversy without any regard to his previous action, and as if he had never made a speech or given a vote on the subject!"

There is the last of Douglas! His boasted courage all frightened out of him! His brave talk about enforcing the laws and maintaining the Constitution all silenced! Why, a chicken would show more firmness and more manhood than this boasted champion of Popular Sovereignty. In comparison with him, who does not admire Rhett and Yancey, and every other Disunionist who is ready to stand by his words! A brave traitor is better than a cowardly and skulking demagogue.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SHALL IT BE A MONARCHY!

In order to apprise our readers of the governmental projects which are already built on the apprehended ruin of the Federal Union, we invite particular attention to the subjoined extract from an elaborate editorial article in the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 8th instant. It is only one of very many similar intimations which have recently met our eye in the Southern press:

"If the Federal system is a failure, the question may well be asked, *is not the whole republican system a failure?* Very many wise, thinking men say so. We formed the Federal Government because the separate States, it was thought, were not strong enough to stand alone, and because they were likely to prove disadvantageous, if not dangerous, each to the other, in their distinct organization, and with their varying interests. When we break up, will the disadvantages and dangers of separate States be such as to require the formation of a new Confederacy of those which are at present, supposed to be homogeneous? If we do form a new Confederacy, when the old is gone, *it would seem to be neither wise, prudent, nor statesmanlike to frame it after the pattern of the old.* New safeguards and guarantees must necessarily be required, and none but a heedless maniac would seek to avoid looking this matter squarely in the face.

"It is true that we might make a Constitution for the fifteen Southern States which would secure the rights of all, *at present*, from harm, or at least which would require a *clear violation of its letter*, so plainly that the world would discern it, when unconstitutional action was consummated. But, then, in the course of years, as men changed, times changed, interests changed, business changed, productions changed, a violation of the *spirit* might occur, which would not be clearly a violation of the letter. It may be said that the Constitution might provide for its own change, as times changed.—Well, that was the design when our present Constitution was formed, and still we say it was a failure. How more carefully could a new one be arranged? Men will say that we of the South *are one*, and that we shall get along well enough. But they who say it know neither history nor human nature. When the Union was formed, twelve of the thirteen States were slaveholding; and if the cotton gin had not been invented there would not probably to-day have been an African slave in North America.

"But how about the State organizations?—This is an important consideration, for whether we consult with the other Southern States or not, it is certain that each State must set for itself, in the first instance. When any State goes out of the present Federal Union it then becomes a *foreign Power*, as to all other States, as well as to the world. Whether it will unite again with any of the States, or stand alone, is for it to determine. The new Confederacy must then be made by those States which desire it; and if Georgia, or any other State, does not find the proposed terms of federation agreeable, she can maintain her own separate form of government, or at least try it. Well, what form of government shall we have? This is more easily asked than answered.

"*Some of the wisest and best citizens propose a* HEREDITARY CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY; but however good that may be in itself, the most important point to discover is, whether or not the people are prepared for it. It is thought, again, by others that we shall be able to go on for *a generation or two*, in a new Confederacy, with additional safeguards—such, for instance as an *Executive for life, a vastly restricted suffrage, Senators elected for life, or for a long period*, say *twenty-one years*, and the most popular branch of the assembly elected for *seven* years, the Judiciary absolutely independent for life, or good behavior. The frequency of elections, and the universality of suffrage, with the attendent arousing of the people's passions, and the necessary sequence of demegogues being elevated to high station, are thought by many to be *the great causes* of trouble among us.

"We throw out these suggestions that the people may think of them, and act as their interests require. Our own opinion is that the South might be the greatest nation on the earth, and might maintain on the basis of African slavery, not only a splendid Government, but a secure republican Government. But still our fears are that, through anarchy we shall reach the despotism of military chieftains, and finally be raised again to monarchy."

THE REPORTED WAR IN KANSAS.

Later accounts show clearly that there has been no "war of extreme ferocity" carried on; that Fort Scott has not been taken nor even approached; that Paris has not been sacked or molested; that Missouri has not been invaded and none of her citizens have been molested; that Williams' Court was not broken up nor the records of the Land Office seized; and, in fact, that all of this excitement grew out of the hanging of three men by a vigilance committee of the citizens of Southern Kansas.—The Fallstaffian Judge, Williams, conscious, probably, of deserving punishment, saw multiplied legions of men in buckram, and fled like a coward to Missouri when no one thought of molesting him, and there in his fright, sat down to the task of alarming the whole country by sending false dispatches all over it.

And now the truth begins to come out. Col. Morin, the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Fort Scott, telegraphs that no demonstrations have been made against that place, and that he thinks that Williams is entirely unjustifiable in breaking up his Court; the company of men seen in Missouri and supposed to be Montgomery and his band, are proven to have been a company of U. S. troops on their way to Fort Smith; no war or revolution exists in Southern Kansas, and thus the whole thing ends in smoke.

We hope that in the future men will think before they condemn, and when such reports as these are sent out respecting Capt. Montgomery, that people will beware how they believe such *ex parte* evidence against a man whose character has heretofore been without spot or blemish, and whose moral worth has always in the past been far greater than those of his malignant accusers.—*Atchison Champion.*

In the table containing the electoral votes of the States, last week, Ohio was left out. We correct it, and again publish it.

The President's Proclamation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men.—All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest councils of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts the false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness:" Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

Johnson's Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

On Thursday week, Mr. Johnston, of Tennessee, read in the U. S. Senate a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, and stated his intention to offer it at the proper time. The following are the proposed amendments:

Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which each may be entitled.

On the first Thursday in August, 1864, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter, the people shall vote in their respective districts for President and Vice President. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes in any district shall be holden to have received one vote.

Congress shall meet on the second Monday of October, 1864, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate shall open the certificates of election returns, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given. If no person shall have such majority, a second election shall be held on the first Thursday in December, following, between the persons having the two highest numbers at the first election, and she one receiving the greater number shall be President. [The election of Vice President shall be effected in like manner.]

The President in 1864 shall be chosen from the slave States, and the Vice President from the free States. In 1868 the President shall be chosen from the free States, and the Vice President from the Slave States, and so on, alternately, every four years, during the continuance of the Government.

The United States Senators shall be elected by the people.

The terms of Supreme Judges shall be limited to twelve years, one half of them to be chosen from the slave States, and the other half from the free States.

We had supposed that the lowest depth of human baseness had already been reached in and about the White House, but we were mistaken—here it is at last! We quote from the Washington correspondence of the Herald, but not without having first made inquiry and been satisfied that the paragraph is substantially true:

"In every hotel and every street in this city, we hear hardly anything but denunciation of the President for his course in refusing to strengthen Major Anderson. Justice should be done to the President by asserting the fact, and I make the assertion upon good authority, that *the President stands in fear of assassination if he attempts to increase the force at Fort Moultrie.* He has so expressed himself to a distinguished Democratic member of the Government, who I know would have denounced him in the Senate as a traitor, had not the acknowledgement referred to been made, which enlisted for the President the sympathy of the Senator, and induced him to withhold his denunciation."

Is it possible that sixty brave and true men are doomed to wanton death by the base tremor of a single coward? Has it come to pass that the place of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson has fallen into such trembling hands? If so, was it not high time for an overturn?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Central United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is said in unusually reliable circles, that a strong movement is going on in the Border States, upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's Line, for a Great Middle Confederacy, to be called the "*Central United States; or, the Federal Republic of Washington,*" and to include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Northwest upon one side and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri upon the other.

Men high in influence and position favor it, and it is also said that it will soon be supported officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

It is morally certain that the seven Presidential Electors chosen on the Pacific slope have voted, with one hundred and seventy-three of those chosen this side of the Rocky Mountains, for Lincoln and Hamlin. The general result may be succinctly summed up as follows:

Lincoln and Hamlin.		*Breckinridge and Lane.*	
California,	4	Alabama,	9
Connecticut,	6	Arkansas,	4
Illinois,	11	Delaware,	3
Indiana,	13	Florida,	3
Iowa,	4	Georgia,	10
Maine,	8	Louisiana,	6
Massachusetts,	13	Maryland,	8
Michigan,	6	Mississippi,	7
Minnesota,	4	North Carolina,	10
New Hampshire,	5	South Carolina,	8
New Jersey,	4	Texas,	4
New York,	35		
Oregon,	3	Total,	72
Pennsylvania,	27	*Bell and Everett.*	
Ohio,	23	Kentucky,	12
Rhode Island,	4	Tennessee,	12
Vermont,	5	Virginia,	15
Wisconsin,	5		
		Total,	39
Total,	180	*Douglas and Johnson.*	
		New Jersey,	3
		Missouri,	9
		Total,	12

RECAPITULATION

For Lincoln and Hamlin,	180
For Breckinridge and Lane,	72
For Bell and Everett,	39
For Douglas,	12
Whole Electoral vote,	303
Lincoln's majority over all,	57

From the Memphis Argus

Frightful Scenes in Mississippi.

The following letter from Friar's Point, written by Mr. Samuel J. Halle, of the firm of Berlin & Halle, Clothiers, on Front Row, in this city, fully explains itself:

FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., Dec. 11, 1860.

To the Editor of the Daily Argus:

There is great excitement in this community. The people are in arms against the Northern men who have been in the country but a few months. On yesterday evening two guns and a negro quarter were fired simultaneously, doubtless by the procurement of these wretches.—The night was lit up for miles around. The The Vigilance Committee were soon under arms, and proceeded to the room of three carpenters, one by the name of Hamlin, the others unknown and "took them and hung them to the first tree, and afterward cut them down and burned them!" The town is now under arms, the military are parading the streets, and all is excitement and alarm. This morning the remainder of the Northern men were sent up the river on the steamer Peytona; some of them were branded with the letters G. B. (gin burners,) before shipped. Fourteen gins have been burned in this county during the last six weeks, and the people have determined to stop it.

An Abolitionist was hanged, barreled up and rolled into the river at this point last week, and it was probably to avenge his death that the last gins were fired. A negro implicated the men who were hung. He said that they had told him all the negroes were to be free next March, when Lincoln becomes President, and that there will be a general rising of the negroes then.

The Vigilance Committee have sworn to hang every Northern man who comes here from this time until the 4th of March, and all such had better be in h—l than Friar's Point.

SAMUEL J. HALLE.

EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG.

The Allegheny Arsenal to Provide Guns for Southern Forts.

THE ACT OPPOSED BY THE CITIZENS GENERALLY.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24.

An intense excitement was created here today in consequence of it being made public that the U. S. Quartermaster Taliaferro, was negotiating for the shipment from Allegheny Arsenal of seventy-eight guns to Newport, near Galveston Island, near the Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Major Symington, of Maryland, who is in command of the Arsenal, declined giving the press any information on the subject.

It seems that the points referred to are new forts that have never yet been mounted; these guns are designed for their armament, the gun-carriages being made at Watervleit, N. Y.—These guns are ten inch columbiads to 32-pounders.

General Moorhead, our Member of Congress, immediately telegraphed to Mr. Stanton, the Chairman of Military Affairs in the House, for information. Leading Democrats also telegraphed to Washington to have the orders countermanded, saying that the people would not allow the guns to be removed.

Persons of all parties are excited about this removal, the one charging that it is an attempt to strip the Allegheny Arsenal and place the guns where the secessionists may get them, while others regard it as an attempt at coercion.

A call is in circulation addressed to the Mayor to convene a meeting of citizens to take action on the matter. It will be held at Duquesne Depot, on Wednesday. The call is signed by men of all parties. The feeling against allowing a gun to be removed South is almost unanimous. The report prevails that muskets, shells, balls and cavalry accouterments to a considerable amount have already been shipped.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

We stop the press to announce that Fort Moultrie has been evacuated, the guns spiked, and burned up, by the U. S. soldiers.

MARRIED.

At Chester, Pa., on the 19th inst., by the Rev. M. R. Talbot, Chaplain U. S. N., Mr. Thomas I. Leiper to Miss Emma, third daughter of Y. S. Walter, Esq., Editor of the Delaware County *Republican.*

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies, and if you do, you ought to at once take a cough pill, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take Humphrey's Homeopathic Cough Pills.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Dec. 7. No. 562 Broadway, New York

REMEMBER, Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight of mankind. They are vile and filthy, as well as fatal.—They arise from impurity and contamination of the blood, and are to be seen all around us, everywhere. Thousands daily are consigned to the grave from the direful effects of this disease. But why trifle any longer, when the remedy is at hand? DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only effectual preparation now before the people, that does its work mildly and safely. It does not close the issue superficially, while

Foul corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen.

but purges the entire system of all impure matter, invigorates the body, and leaves the afflicted in the enjoyment of good health. To convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, try but one bottle, and be convinced. Sold by all the Druggists in this place, and dealers throughout the country.—Nov. 23-4t.

DIED.

On the 21st of November, Mrs. Rachel Cessna, consort of Wm. Cessna of Friends' Cove, in the 63d year of her age.

The deceased was a native of Bedford co., and for many years a resident in Friends' Cove where she had gathered around her a large circle of friends and relations, whose highest esteem she deservedly enjoyed. She was the mother of a large and respectable family of children, most of whom she was permitted to see settle in life. She possessed also more than ordinary abilities of mind and was, for years, a correspondent of a news paper published in connection with the Baptist Church, and of which she was a pious and an exemplary member.

Her disease was one of much suffering. About two years previous to her death, she was attacked by cancer in its worst form, which the physicians pronounced incurable. Such an announcement, however alarming to some, was not so to her; she knew in whom she believed; she knew that Saviour in whom she put her trust would not forsake her now. Her sufferings were borne with a willing resignation to the will of God. As her disease advanced and her suffering increased, her mind became more devotional and the more apparent was her enjoyment in seasons of divine worship. On the morning of the 21st, after partaking of some food, she calmly fell asleep in Christ, and while her body rests in a peaceful grave, awaiting the resurrection morn, her happy spirit is enjoying the reward of the righteous.

She has left to her bereaved husband and children, an overflowing fountain of comfort in the remembrance of her many virtues and in the happy assurance that their loss is her everlasting gain.

NOTICE.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Nov. Term, 1860.

Application of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, for charter of incorporation.

In pursuance of the order of said Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given, that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, have made application to said Court, filed with the Prothonotary, setting forth that they are desiring to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name style and title under which they mean to associate; and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the said Court will, at next term, decree and declare that said congregation shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name, style and title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Bedford."

By order of the Court.

S. H. TATE,
Dec. 28, 1860. Proth'y.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address,
W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY next, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit: a tract of land situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, containing 76 acres and 20 perches, of good limestone land, adjoining lands of Maria B. Croyle, Harclerod's heirs, and others, and known as the "Scott Farm."

The improvements are a two story log house, log stable, and other out-buildings; also an excellent apple orchard thereon, about 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence; balance timber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M., when terms will be made known.

WESLEY HARTZELL,
WILLIAM HARTZELL.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber residing in Schellsburg, Bedford County, upon the last will &c., of Philip Shrader, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, he notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAM B. BUNN,
Dec. 28, 1860. Executor.

Bedford Rail Road.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford Borough, on Monday the 14th day of January, 1861, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing a President and twelve Directors, for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. REED,
Dec. 28, 1860. Secretary.

WANTED!

$8,769 45 CTS.,

DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeably to our *terms* of *sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash* or *note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.

Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation.

To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully,
Dec. 21, 1860.-2m OSTER & CARN.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's.
Dec 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Hannah Horton, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, died, seized and possessed of a certain house and lot of ground, situate in Clearville, Monroe Township, aforesaid, adjoining lot of Isaac Grove on the north, Nicholas Border on the South, Maine Street on the east, and an Alley on the west, being so thereof seized, died, intestate, and without issue, that the next of kin of said Hannah Horton are brothers, and the issue of deceased brothers to wit: David Evans, John who is dead, leaving issue three children viz: Lewis Harvey and Eliza, intermarried with Reuben O'Neal, William, who is dead, leaving issue eight children viz: Henry deceased, leaving two children viz: names and residence unknown, George Washington, William residing in Iowa, Wilson residing in Fulton County, Pa., Jene intermarried, with James Barton of Fulton County, Pa., Harrison residence not known, Mary Ann, intermarried with Alphey Conner, residing in Morrow County, Ohio and Margaret Ehzabeth, residing in Maryland, Evan Evans, Cadwalder Evans, Philip Evans now dead, leaving three children, viz: Mary Jane, intermarried with John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Ann Elizabeth, the last two Minors under fourteen years and a widow Rebecca Evans.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1861, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 14, 1860.

APPEAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Taxable inhibitants of Bedford County, that the appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle Woodberry and South Woodberry, on Wednesday the 9th day of January next.

For the Townships of East Providence, Snake Spring, Liberty, Monroe, Broadtop and Bedford, on Thursday the 10th day of January next.

For the Townships of West Providence, Napier, Juniata, Londonderry and Schellsburg Borough, on Friday the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Southampton, Harrison, Cumberland Valley, Colerain and Bedford Borough, on Saturday the 12th day of January next.

When and where all persons, or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation, of their taxable property, are requested to attend, and state their grievances for redress according to law.

J. BECKLEY,
WM. M. PEARSON,
JONATHAN FEICHTNER,
Attest. Commissioners.
HENRY NICODEMUS, Clerk.
Commissioners office, Dec. 14, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 8th day of January, next,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Ray's Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Richey on the East, Wm. Gracey on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs) containing 200 acres and 15 perches more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected.

TERMS: One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds and Morgage

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORD,
Dec. 14, 1860. Administrator's.

NOTICE OF INQISITION.

WHEREAS Robert Bennett, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, died seized of the following Real Estate to wit, one tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, containing one hundred and twenty five acres and allowance more or less, adjoining lands of J. Robinett, Artemas Bennett, Abraham Bennett, Basel Browning and others, about sixty acres cleared and under fence having thereon erected a story and a half frame house and kitchen adjoining, log barn and spring house, leaving issue three children viz: Henry, James and Clarissa, the latter a minor and who has for her guardian Archibald Perdew, Esq.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises on Wednesday, the 9th day of January 1861, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 14, 1860.

Settlement.

ALD persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either by note, or book account, will confer a favor, by settling the same, by the first day of January, 1861, all persons having claims, will present them for settlement, as I wish to have all accounts closed. I am determined my books shall be closed. GEO. BLYMIER.

I have a large assortment of Stoves and Tin ware, that I will sell very low for cash, or a short credit. Also a few 2d handed cook stoves that I will sell very low. G. B.
Dec. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, on book account or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make settlement, on or before the 1st day of January, next, either by cash or note. All neglecting to do so, will find their accounts, in the hands of an officer for settlement without respect to persons.

Dec. 14, 1860. JOHN ARNOLD.

A BOOK
THAT EVERY
Farmer, Mechanic and Business Man Wants.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS,
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
COMPILED FROM THE ACTS OF ASSEMELY BY
WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq.
AND PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD F. JAMES,
WEST CHESTER, PA

THIS work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constibles with all the necessary forms, appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of puplic and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal *Forms* which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Coverants, Deeds, Depositions, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases The work is bound in Law Sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1 25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State, and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one.

Bedford County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

Henry C. Reamer is General Agent for Bedford County.

P. S.—Good canvassers wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications, which must be made at an early date, should be addressed to

H. C. REAMER,
Bedford Pa.
Dec. 7, 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE COAL LAND.

THE undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to sell the real estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, dec'd, by virtue of an order of said Court, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, next, THE ONE UNDIVIDED THIRD PART of a TRACT OF LAND situated in Broad Top Township aforesaid, containg 216 acres, 102 perches; composed of parts of three warrants in the names of Gabriel Chaney, Jeremiah Duvall, Richard L. Foster, Septimus Foster and others. This is considered one of the BEST COAL TRACTS on the Mountain, the exposure being exceedingly favorable for working.

TERMS: Cash. Sale will be opened at one o'clock of said day. JOHN P. REED,
Dec. 14, 1860.-d Trustee.

First and Last Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber on Book accounts, for Flour, Lumber, Store Goods, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make settlement, on or before the 15th day of Dec. next, either by *cash* or note, at 30, 60 or 90 days; or for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Buckwheat, for which the highest price will allowed in exchange for their accounts.

All persons neglecting this Notice will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for settlement, without respect to persons.

JOHN ALSIP.
Nov. 16, 1860.-d

NOTICE.

ALL interested will please bear in mind our books used during the present year, will be ready for settlement— by cash, produce or note,

JANUARY 1, 1861,

To those of our customers who have promptly settled with and paid us—we return our thanks.—There are however, many of our friends, who having given us their notes for bills due long ago—must imagine we have no use for money. This class must not think hard if we compel payment— as we want money and must have it.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Dec. 14, 1860.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will &c., of Henry Bender, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to the Estate to make payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Nov. 30, 1860.-d Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Elizabeth Black, late of Napier tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. W. TOMLINSON,
Nov. 23, 1860. Executor.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS John Cessna, Esq., presented a petition setting forth that he is interested in the estate of Mrs. Jane Reiley, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, that said Jane Reiley, died in 1845, seized and possessed of the following real estate, viz: the eastern half of lot No., 188 in the general plan of Bedford, situate on Pitt Street and adjoining said street on the South, and lot No. 187, now Jonathan Horton's heirs on the east, that said intestate left a Husband, Christopher Reiley, who died in 1860, and issue six children or the decendants of six to wit, David Reiley, now dead, and whose interest belongs to petioner, Jane A. Reiley of Bedford, who also conveyed to petioner, Civilla, the wife of Jacob Stump, residing in Alleghany County, Md., Sarah the wife of James Kelly, residing in Allegheny County, Md., said James Kelly, being now dead, Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Collins, the said John, now residing in the Territory of Nebraska, and the said Elizabeth, having died before her mother, leaving issue James Collins, now of Nebraska and Daniel Collins, of Pittsburg, and Ruth, wife of James Berry, now dead, said James now residing in the State of Indiana, that when James Collins, owned the one twelfth part of said lot, petioner, purchased same at Sheriff Sale, that Jane A. Reiley, conveyed to petioner, the one fourth part of the interest of her sister Ruth, after said Ruth's death, that John Collins has no interest in said property, for the reason that his wife died prior to her mother, that James Berry, has no interest thereon, for the reason that his wife died during the existence of the estate of Christopher Reiley, as tenant by the curtesy that the title to said half lot, is now vested in the following parties and in the following proportions, to wit: In James Collins one forty-eighth. Daniel Collins, five forty-eights, Mrs. Cevilla Stump, ten forty-eights, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, ten forty eights, and John Cessna, twenty-two forty-eights.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1860, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 7, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE, at the house of *James S. Beckwith*, in Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., on

Thursday, the 3d day of Jan, next,

All the *REAL ESTATE* which he purchased as the property of John, Thomas, and Henry S. King, not heretofore sold by him, including the John McIlnay tract, containing 206 acres, in Hopewell Township

ALSO,

The Hannah Alberti tract, containing 374½ acres, situate in said township.

ALSO,

Part of the George F. Alberti tract, and part of the Maria Alberti tract, in said township.

ALSO,

Those parts of the John Boyd, William Davis, Isabella Davis, William Piper, John Hardin and James Wilson tracts lying and being on the Morrison's Cove side of the mountain.

ALSO,

The following Coal Lands in Broadtop township:
427 acres in the name of Mary Montgomery.
481 " " " John Montgomery.
71 " " " Mordecai Williams.

The above described lands will be sold in such parts as to suit purchasers, and Drafts of the whole, together with the subdivisions, will be exhibited on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms to suit purchasers and to be made known on day of sale.

JOHN CESSNA.
Dec. 7, 1860.-d

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Henry Ickis, late of Union Township, dec'd, died seized of the following real estate, to wit: The mansion tract of land, situate in said Township of Union, containing 228½ acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling houses, a double log Barn and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Amos Edwards, William Beikhimer, Adam Ickes, the heirs of John McDonald, and others. Also a tract of land on George's Creek, in the Township of St. Clair, adjoing lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alx. McGregor and others, containing 158½ acres more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings; leaving a widow, Margaret Ickes, and ssue nine children, to wit: George Ickes, John Ickes, and Adam Ickes, residing in Lower Sandusky County Ohio, Michael Ickes, residing in Seneca County Ohio, Henry Ickes, Susan, intermarried with Frederick Stiffler, Elizabeth, intermarried with Christian Carn, Catharine intermarried with Isaac Horn, and Joseph Ickes, residing in Bedford County, Penna., two grand-children, daughters of Mary, now dead, who was intermarried with John Hull, of Gabriel to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Garver, and Catharine intermarried with John McCreary, residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Saturday the 5th day of January, 1861, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 7, 1860.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE FARM.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale the Farm on which Wm. Hurley now resides, situate in Juniata Township, containing 225 acres, more or less, of good slate gravel land. The improvements are a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, large frame Bank Barn, and other improvements —also a splendid orchard of choice fruit.

One hundred and fifty acres of this land, is cleared and under fence.

If not sold by 1st Jan. next, it will be for rent. For terms apply to

NATHAN HURLEY.
Nov. 23, 1860.-*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors, of the 1st Brigade, and 16th Division, P. M., that they are required to meet at the public house of John Hafer, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 8th of January 1861, for the purpose of adjusting the Military accounts of said Brigade, also, the collectors of the different Boroughs and Townships of said Brigade, for the year 1860, are notified to meet said board, at the same time and place, for the purpose of having exonorations and abatements made and allowed.

LEMUEL EVANS, Brig. Gen.
Nov. 23, 1860. 1st B., 16th D., P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Ferguson & Shafer either by note or book account are hereby notified that after the 24th of December 1860 the books &c., will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection, when suit will be brought without respect to persons.

FERGUSON & SHAFER.
Dec. 14, 1860.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniata Township, some time in October last, a white and red spotted Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Dec. 7, 1860.-c LEONARD BITNER.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,
AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless"

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Dec. 7, 1860.-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.
Oct. 26, 1860.

WHY NOT! WHY NOT!
SAVE YOUR MONEY,
By buying your Goods of
OSTER & CARN,
Cheap Side,

You'll find it the cheapest place in town to get all kinds of Goods.

They have just received a full and cheap assortment of new and cheap **WINTER GOODS.** Call and see.
Nov. 30, 1860.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA. VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and OHIO BANK NOTES taken at par for GOODS or on ACCOUNT, at Cheap Side.
Nov. 30, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted, on the estate of Archibald Findley, late of Napier Township, to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BECKLEY,
Nov. 23, 1860.-* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, cum testamento anexo, on the estate of John Clark, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. A. B. CLARK,
Oct. 26, 1860. Adm'r.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.
July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.
Nov. 16, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS
AT
CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 5, 1860.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary, on the last will and testament of Jacob Teeter, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
Nov. 23, 1860.-c*.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Elias Hite, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, living in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HITE,
THOMAS FISHER,
Nov. 23, 1860.-* Admr's.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 26, 1860.-2m

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE
For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.



The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Ederton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolitown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.
Dec. 16, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.
Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

EVERYBODY should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.
Oct. 26, 1860 OSTER & CARN.

THE INQUIRER
is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE.
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST.
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.
OFFERS his services to the Public in the pracjice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.
HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the estate of Ann Boor, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARTIN BOOR,
Nov. 2, 1860. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Peter Hyner, late of Napier township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
HENRY TAYLOR,
Nov. , 186 Adm'r.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c, &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.
BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.
Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.
W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.
I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.
We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED
Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the *"square"* so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.
ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa, fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.
ALSO,
Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.
For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
Sept. 14, 1860.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1860.

PROSPECTUS.

THE XXth Volume of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year The Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussions almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest.—Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to.
I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.
II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.
III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.
IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample, but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.
V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE	(311 issues per annum.)	$6
SEMI-WEEKLY	(104 " " ")	$3
WEEKLY	(52 " " ")	$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5, Five for $11,25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Forty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.
Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, send an extra copy.
Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.
When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.
Payment always in advance. Address,
THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau Street,
Nov. 16, 1860. New York.

Duff's College.
FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature.
NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated for business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.
Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 60 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.
For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1,50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.
DUFF & DUNCAN's new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.
DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.
Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.
☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.
Nov. 9, 1860-zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianа Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!
FERGUSON & LINE,
AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as now. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.
Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.
They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
Sept. 7, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.



HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids: Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans. Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQIERER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at
OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Macekral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A, L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.
A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.
In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.
In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.
The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans. Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder. oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.-zz

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.
I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SHOP!
THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:
Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,
with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.
Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. *Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines*, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.
All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.
Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.
Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.
From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.
Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.
PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.-6m. *Machinist.*

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.
June 22, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat. OSTER & CARN
Oct. 26, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,





WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.
Directors.
Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.
Officers.
SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE.
WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.
Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St, south side, Philadelphia.
Sept. 7, 1860.-3m

BOOT and SHOEMAKING.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by John Bessor, in Bloody Run, where he is prepared to make to order BOOTS and SHOES, of all kinds, of the best quality, and on the shortest notice FOR CASH. Work warranted to please. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.
S. P. LEWIS.
Bloody Run, Oct. 12, 1860-3m.

CHEAP GOODS.
THE subscriber, having purchased the store in Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., from Samuel & Simon Mixel, continues to occupy the old stand, where he keeps constantly on hand an excellent stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware*, of all kinds, and at prices to suit the times. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.
ISAAC MIXEL.
Sept. 28, 1860.

BOOTS and SHOES, For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Women's Gaiters and Lace Boots 75 cts. up, Buskins still cheaper, Misses, Youth's and Boy's shoes from 62 cts up, Mens shoes from $1.00 up &c. call and see. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

FOR GOOD SHOES,
GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.
July 13, 1860.-2m.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.
Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb. for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.